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Nevada City Nugget

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A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

By Dr. Donald B. Tressider, President, Stanford University

The future of Stanford, in common with that of all colleges and universities, cannot be separated from the future of the nation, whether in matters material or in matters spiritual. What that future is to be depends, therefore, upon our winning the war; upon winning it as soon as possible; and upon preserving the peace. For all three of these purposes the following issues are now of high importance:

Universal Military Service

The basic issue here is not universal military training itself but the broader question of national defense. Is compulsory military training an essential element in a program to maintain our own security and to provide military power commensurate with our international commitments in the post war year? If the answer is yes, then all other issues raised concerning such training become travial. During previous periods of peace, our preparedness program was admittedly inadequate. Clearly, too, we shall still live in a dangerous world even when the present war is ended, a world in which for some years we cannot afford to depend solely upon peace treties for our security.

Many citizens believe that universal military training will have important collateral benefits, such as training for citizenship, improvement in health, correction of juvenile delisnency, and vocational education. I am not attracted by any of these arguments. I can find no persuasive evidence to support the claim that the Army and Navy are the best qualified agencies to attack these important problems, nor do our military leaders base any part of their case upon these collateral issues.

Universal military training is only one of several measures in an adequate program of defense. Modern warfare requires that we develop a broad plan correlating military training with fundamental research, the training of specialists and technicians, the accumulation of reserves of strategic materials, and the organization of industry to meet military needs. Obviously these plans must be carefully articulated at every point. To integrate plans and understakings of the Army, Navy, Air Forces and industry is an assignment that calls for the use of the best minds available to us. Unfortunately however, our top men in all of these fields are, I assume, completely absorbed in winning the war. If universal military training is adopted now as an isolated segment of a master plan to come later, there is a real possibility that we may jeopardize the adoption of an adequate program of national defense in the post war period.

It is my hope that action on universal military training will not be taken at least until the European phase of the war is ended. Then it should be considered not as an isolated segment of an undisclosed or unknown military plan but as an integral part of a broad program embracing every aspect of our defense policy.

Education of Veterans

The GI Bill of Rights creates a new broad base for education. It provides for at least one year of government paid education for any veteran under twenty five years of age and for many who are older. Furthermore, it neither specifies the kinds of education to be provided nor attempts to differentiate among veterans on the basis of their aptitudes.

Under this bill—many fully qualified students will enroll in universities who could not have done so on their own resources. Through the broad provisions of the bill, education for some millions of young Americans becomes at last democratic.

For the colleges and universities themselves, however, the GI Bill offers both desirable possibilities and dangerous ones. Most institutions of higher learning are now having lean years, and even leaner ones are in prospect before conditions improve. There is, therefore, a temptation to reach out for all discharged veterans who wish to continue their education. Actually, though, no one institution can be all things to all men. If the results of the bill are to be finally good in their effect upon American life, each college or university must chart its course clearly.

Training for Government

If government is to be efficient, it is essential that able young men and women in numbers larger than ever before should interest themselves in careers in government. Already at the national level steps are being taken to establish in co-operation with the Department of State, a school of advanced international studies and a foreign service training course. The universities can do much to stimulate interest in such programs at the local and state as well as at the national level.

LAST DAY TO PAY TAXES WITHOUT PENALTY, APR. 20

The last day in which to pay the second installment of county taxes without penalty is tomorrow. After 5 p. m. tomorrow they will be delinquent and penalty of 3 per cent will be assessed, plus 50 cents for each piece of property that must be advertised.

MRS. ODGERS TO CELEBRATE HER 93RD BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Sarah Odgers of Commercial Street will celebrate her 93rd birthday Sunday with family members gathered for a happy reunion and dinner. It is expected there will be four generations present for the event.

Mrs. Odgers was born in England and crossed the Atlantic with her parents when only six weeks of age. Her family settled in Pennsylvania where they lived for a time and then came to Nevada City where she has resided ever since. The family home was near Mrs. George Downey's property on Lost Hill.

She has four daughters and two sons living. Her daughters are Mrs. Leila Harry who resides with her mother, Mrs. Mary German, Mrs. Annie Lewis of this city and Mrs. Edith Rosewall, Oakland, and sons, John Odgers of Roseville; Harry Odgers of Mariposa; besides several grand children, great grand children and a great great grandchild.

Those expected over the week end are Mr. and Mrs. Beldon Smith and threechildren; S tockton; Mrs. Margaret Delemar and three children, Vallejo; Mr. and Mrs. John Odgers, Roseville; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Odgers and daughter, Mariposa; Mrs. Edith Rosewall, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. Clay Kruger, Oroville, besides many friends will call during the day.

Mrs. Odgers is in good health and enjoys the visits of relatives and friends. In her long life many kindly deeds have endeared her to a wide circle of friends in this city. Lovely birthday cards, flowers and gifts have begun to arrive to honor her.

Native Daughters Celebrate 57th Anniversary

Wearing their formals the members of Laurel Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West Wednesday evenuing celebrated the 57 anniversary of the order.

Following the initiation of two members, a 50-year pin will be presented to Mrs. Clara Phillips. The drill team will participate in the intiation ceremony, Mrs. Gwendolyn Anderson, president, was charge of the evenings festivities, which closed with a banquet.

Grass Valley Clothes Collection Next Sunday

Gilbert T. Tennis, chairman of the United National clothing collection for Grass Valley was announced yesterday that the collection scheduled for Sunday in Grass Valley and postponed will be held Sunday, April 22.

The postponement was caused by the sudden death of President Roosevelt. Grass Valley Rotary and Lions Clubs are providing trucks for the pick up of used garments, and Boy Scout Troops will assist in the work. Householders have been asked to leave their bundles of clothing on front porches.

Mrs. Billie Keller Rogato is to leave for the state of Washington to be near her husband who was called into service recently and is in camp there.

HIGHWAYS WILL BE VASTLY IMPROVED

Development of approximately 18 per cent of the rural and urban state highway mileage of the Sacramento Valley to modern freeway and limited access standards, will be permitted by legislation now pending, it is revealed in a report issued by the California Major Highway Development Committee. The legislation to authorize and finance this development is sponsored by the committee which is composed of representatives of five statewide organizations.

The committee's report shows that of the present total of 3015 miles of state highways in the Sacramento Valley, 541 miles will be improved to limited access or freeway standards. Of the 541 miles of modernized highways, 498 will consist of limited access roads through rural areas, following for the most part major routes to the north and east, connecting with interstate routes. A total of approximately 43 miles will be allocated to the Sacramento metropolitan area, for freeway construction. This allocation has been determined on a basis of area and population with equal weight given to both factors.

For the state as a whole, the plan provides for modernization of 3300 miles of existing state routes, of which 2700 miles will comprise rural and interurban highways, and 600 miles will be metropolitan freeways, located in California's seven major centers of population. Thus, out of 13,618 miles of state highways, approximately 24 per cent will be modernized so os to provide for free and unimpeded flow of traffic, the committee points out.

Organizations represented on the committee include the Automobile Club of Southern California, the California State Automobile Association, the California State Chamber of Commerce, the County Supervisors Association of California, and the League of California Cities.

DELEGATES TO BE JEFFERSON DAY DINNER GUESTS

Delegates to the United Nations conference will be honored guests at the annual Jefferson day dinner—commemorating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson—to be held in San Francisco April 19, at the Palace Hotel.

Harold A. Berliner, former collector of internal revenue fom Northern California, who has been named the chairman of the Jefferson day committee, today announced plans for the celebration.

Governor Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, keynoter of the Democratic National convention will address the gathering. Gov. Kerr is acknowledged to be one of the country's outstanding orators.

California's Attorney General Robert W. Kenny will act as toastmaster. William M. Malone, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; Mrs. Edward H. Heller, Democratic National Committeewoman; Edwin A. Pauley, Democratic National Commiteeeman; and George Killion, finance director of the national committee, will be among prominent party members present. All proceeds will be earmarked for the 1946 congressional campaigns.

Members of the Jefferson day committee named by Chairman Berliner are: State Senator Hugh M. Burns, Edmund Gerold Brown and George R. Reilly, vice chairman; Joseph T. Curley, secretary and Cyril Magnin, treasurer.

ST. AGNES GUILD

St. Agnes Guild of Trinity Episcopal Church Wednesday gave a dinner for all members of the church and friends in the community. The affair took place in the parish hall with Mrs. J. F. Siegfried, chairman of arrangements.

LaMar Fleming left Wednesday morning for San Francisco where he will consult a doctor as to his health. He was released from Los Banos prison Jap prison camp in the Philippines the latter part of February,

WATER TROUGHS FOR CATTLE ARE LEGALIZED

By Scott Thurman, Assemblyman

There was a tense moment in the assembly chambers last Thursday afternoon when the sad news of the death of President Roosevelt was received. Speaker pro-tem Thomas Maloney was presiding, when in the midst of routine business he stopped the proceedings and told the members that he had just received some sad news which he believed should be verified before he announced it. However, members of the press on duty in the chambers advised Maloney that all press services at the state capitol had received the same bulletin and that the news had been released by Stephen T. Early at the White House. The speaker then read a brief press release announcing that Roosevelt had died at Warm Sprins, Georgia.

There was a stillness like unto death itself as the full impact of the news fell upon the assembled legislature. Assemblyman Maloney then called upon Alfred Robertson, democratic minority leader in the house in a voice shaking with emotion, moved that the assembly immediately adjourn out of respect to our departed natoinal leader. The members then stood in silence for one minute. Some of the members wept unashamed. Members of both parties joined in expressing the feeling that his death came at a time when he was needed to complete the work of bringing lasting peace to this world following the victory which appears closer each day. The flags on the capitol and other state buildings were ordered lowered to half mast.

Perhaps the most important legislative matter to come before the lower house the past week was the attempt to withdraw from committee and bring to the floor for action, two state health insurance bills. Both attempts failed. This does not mean however, that such a bill may not be brought to the floor this session. We understand that the author of the health bill sponsored by Gov. Warren may amend his bill and if so further action may be taken on the bill.

In the lower house an amendment to the governor's tax bill was passed last week reducing the state sales tax from 2 1-2 cents to 2 cents. The tax bill is still on the daily file and may be considered further this week.

A bill by Senator Mayo relating to the installation and maintenance of watering troughs along state highways and county roads was passed by the assembly last week, the writer handling the bill for Senator Mayo in the lower house. The act simply legalizes what boards of supervisors have been doing in the mountain counties for more than 60 years—erecting watering troughs for the use of cattle on their way to the mountain ranges. It was discovered that the legality of charging the county for such work was in question.

The writer also handled the California full train crew bill introduced by Senator Seawell of Roseville, which extends the law for another year period. It was approved by the lower house by a unanimous vote.

AB 1557 authored by the writer, which will permit the taking of trout and whitefish in the Truckee River, Lake Tahoe, Donner Lake and Boca reservior between May 1 and October 15th, was given a "do pass" by the fish and game committee of the house last week and is now on the daily file for consideration. By agreement between the state fish and game commissions of California and Nevada with the passage of this bill, fishing in the Truckee River will commence in both states at the same time.

SLIPPING CLUTCH

Motorists who absent mindedly drive with one foot resting on the clutch pedal fail to realize that the slightest foot pressure will cause slippage and rapid wear. The clearance between the engaged and disengaged clutch plates is only ninety-thousandths of an inch.

Almost one fifth of the population of Tibet is said to consist of lamas, or priests. In Mongolia lamas form nearly a third of the male population.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UNITED NATION CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—Make up of the San Francisco press-radio aid committee for the UNCIO guarantees that the interests of Northern aid Central California communities will be well looked after.

The committee includes E. R. Lovett, general manager of Peninsula Newspapers and president of the California Newspaper Publishers Association; John R. Pickett, publisher of the Pacific Rural Press; and Marshall Maslin, Redwood Empire association. Pickett is chairman of the subcommitee on California participation, of which Lovett also is a member. Another on this subcommittee is Robert Wilson, chairman of the agricultural committee of the state chamber of commerce.

Other late developments in preparations for the big meeting include:

A huge outdoor reception to delegates and staff in Kezar stadium to give the general public, in and out of the city, a chance to see the world renowned visitors.

Establishment of a library of 2000 books on international law, and world federation, in five or more languages to be set up for the exclusive use of delegates in the Veterans buildinf, with six specialists from the Library of Congress in charge.

Special services for visitors from the Pacific area by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Continuation in the St. Francis Hotel of exhibitions of the San Francisco Museum of Art, forced out of its home in the Veterans building by the conference.

Intensive work on the Laguna Honda community victory gardens, to make them a showplace for visitors.

Presentations by the deYoung museum of a United Nations are exhibit and a United Nations garden, with a typical plant for each of the countries represented in the conference.

Planting of a grove of redwood trees, one for each of the United Nations in Lincoln Park.

Transformation of the Alcazar Theatre by the Hollywood motion picture industry committee into the United Nations theatre, for delegates and press only.

Use of ten selected boys and girls from each high school in San Francisco, Alameda, Marin and San Mateo counties to act as inter-office messengers and ushers.

JOBS OFFERED WAR VETERANS IN OPTOMETRY

A practical program to aid returning veterans in the profession of optometry was made public today by Dr. Charles A. Pons of Los Angeles, president of the California State Association of Optometrists, following acceptance of an exhaustive study made by the organization's committee for assistance to licensees.

Cognizant of the fact that the end of World War I saw many thousands of discharged veterans returned to civil life with no place prepared for them, officials of the optometric organization have evolved a plan to re-incorporate into the profession those who may have been dislodged by the war and to make new places for those wishing to learn optometry.

"Our program is based upon a realization of our responsibility of offer as wide a choice of opportunity or laction as possible, and to advance the rehabilitation of veterans in every way that our resources permit," Dr. Pons declared. "Opotometry has entered into a new era in California and there is need for capable practioners. We feel that the average optometry office can be adapted to accommodate an assistant optomtrist. Our members are now being polled to determine the numbor of such assistants that could be used."

According to Dr. Pons, the California State Association of Optometrists is supplying each member with a detailed, illustrated brochure, compiled by Dr. Gordon Schibner of San Diego, embodying suggestions for providing openings for licensees who wish to re-enter optometry upon their discharge from the servises as well as to provide internship for new lecensees. The program is being hailed as a progressive step on the part of the optomtric profession and one which will be welcomed by returning veterans.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BASE AT S. F. IS URGED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—San Francisco should be the site of an international health center after the war, Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health, has suggested.

"Germs don't recognize borders," Geiger said, "and with airplanes traveling from one country to another within a matter of hours, the need for an international public health system becomes of prime importance. As San Francisco will undoubtedly be one of the major airports of the world, it is a logical site for such a center. Other key locations might be New York, London, Singapore and Moscow."

Geiger's plan includes a public health intelligence system to act as a clearing house for information, an international health law providing for disinfection of airplanes before leaving infected areas, rat proofing of ships before leaving port and providing ships with news of epidemics to be radioed ahead to ports of destination before the ships' arrival. Geiger also proposes education of travelers as to the prevalent diseases in countries they intend to visit and in methods of prevention of disease, and public education on the need for and nature of an immunization program.

GAS TAX FUND SHOWS GAIN

SACRAMENTO, April 19—The State Board of Equalization disclosed today gasoline tax assessments of California oil comuanies for February 1945 are $134,694 more than they were for the corresponding month a year ago, a gain of 3.57 per cent. The February roll of tax assessments just completed based on distribution of 130,224,164 gallons, amounting to $3,906,725 is a loss of 9.18 per cent over January, when assessments were levied on 143,395,984 gallons. This is partially reflected by February being the short month.

California use fuel taxes assessed against diesel operated trucks and buses yielded during February $123,241 a gain of 14 per cent over the same month a year ago. Diesel propelled vehicles in operation as of March- totaled 5,713 as aganist 4,683 a year ago, indicating a sizeable gain in the use of this type vehicle.

The board stated: "While reliable news dispatches from the European war theatre and high army officials in Washington predict immenent collapse of nazi arms, resulting in a large saving in the use of gasoline by the United States and allied armies, we feel that operations in the Pacific will be intensified by greater demands upon California oil reserves.

"Although OPA officials are purported to have promised an increase in gasoline rations upon surrender of Germany, we feel that all resources of the country should be utilized for bringing to a speedy end the war in the Pacific. The minute that has been accomplished, rationing should be discontinued."

No Liquor for 24 Hours After V-E Day

Grocers engaged in selling liquor and owners and managers of cafes and liquor establishments have agreed that following the proclamation of V-E Day they will sell no liquor for 24 hours.

The action was taken on suggestion of Capt. H. R. Pierson, Camp Beale provost officer, who addressed 52 citizens called together by the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce Tuesday. At the meeting were city and county peace officers, and city and county officials as well as those engaged in the liquor business.

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GERMAN BESTIALITY

(By Leone Baxter)

The bestiality of the German mass slayings now authenticated by American correspondents, the fiendishness of the German task-masters and the brutal disregard for civilized restraints toward hundreds of thousands of captives in the German prison camps prove one thing beyond all else:

The fight for decency and humanity in that sector of the world will be just begun when the war ceases.

It is unreasonable to suppose that every German, even after years of nazism would endorse the barbaric cruelties ordered and arranged by Hitler as routine procedure in the concentration camps. But Germans generally could not have been wholly without knowledge or suspicion of the "murder factory" openly operating at Limburg, where an estimated 20,000 political prisoners, Jews and children, laborers, men and women, were gassed, starved, shot and burned.

The people must have had some inkling of the legalized murder of Poles, Czechs, Russians, Belgians, Dutch and the French that proceeded regularly at Ohrdruf from the time an enabling law was adopted in 1933 until allied troops marched in.

They could not possibly have been entirely ignorant of the wholesale killings at Riga, at Salaspits Camp, Bickernick Forest, Dreilin Forest, Rumbul Forest, Audriny—and Lublin. It is not conceivable that the wretched business of wholesale slaughter at these and other places was either a fiction or a secret to the German home front. And yet, no German yet has risen to say that he opposed the barbarism, refused to carry out the inhuman orders or raised his hand in a prisoner's behalf.

Like a vicious, brutalizing poison injected into their veins and sapping their morolity, the doctrine of German license to dominate and destroy has been the lesson taught for more than a generation in the fatherland. Unquestionably, it has been learned by many. There is no indication that any who refused to learn it opposed it.

The proof is overwhelming that no great segment of the German people escaped the evil nazi dosage in the years of Hitler's regime.

Drawing off the nazi poison, clearing the polluted veins of the German people—who possibly may not want them cleared—will be the work of who knows how many future years?

If any vistige of the sick and obscene German fatherland is to be salvaged, surely it will have to submit to an inner cleaning that will reach if it can, the German heart, and a moral reeducation that must reach its soul.

INVITATION TO DICTATORSHIP

In a country that is expending its blood and its treasure in a fight to the death against authoritarian government, it is peculiar that so little alarm is felt over growing government authority within our own boundaries.

Increasingly we hear the official comment on wartime strikes: "it is expected the government may step in." The government does step in on occasion—and regularly proves itself far better qualified to operate public than private business to put it mildly. Yet a standing invitation to federal agencies to take over provate industry exists in virtually every wartime strike—the soft coal strike threatening the fuel supply, the machinists' strike tying up warships, and most recently the P. G. & E. strike vote for wage increases.

The latter action was "not against the company—which is stymied by the Little Steel Formula on wage ceilings—but against the overburdened NLRB, for a ruling." If carried out, nevertheless, the result would be just as disastrous to the public and just as crippling to a gigantic portion of California's war production—for more war industries would be affected, say official sources, than those served by Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam combined.

Notwithstanding the assurance of WLB regional chairman, T. F. Neblett, that the strike vote was "unwarranted" it was cast and a walkout could be called at any moment, disrupting gas and electric service, crippling war production at a critical time in the fighting—and handing over the keys to the business to government agencies. Palpably, that is the intent of some theorists—the government control of this and other presently private industries.

As a business concern, we believe, frankly, in private enterprise, and we think most Americans, employees and employers, believe in it, too. It is difficult then to understand why those who are vigorously opposed to the principle of totalitarian control of our lives and fortunes, yet are willing to wedge open the doors by wartime strike votes, and hold out the cheery invitation to government to come in and take over.—Contributed.

POLITICAL FOXHOLES

It is obvious that the sprawling federal officialdom built up under war necessities, constitutes the greatest concentration of political patronage, pelf and power in United States history. It is equally clear that the job of getting rid of emergency governmental agencies after the war will be a very difficult one.

Not all, but a big proportion of the millions of federal employes owe their positions to political influence, an influence which will soon be called on to keep them on the public payroll after peace returns. The pressure is already on in some quarters. The source says such influence will be responsive to a very large extent, because federal officials like to have the support of the vast political machine they have created—and too,often largely staffed with strap hangers and relatives.

Current dispatches from Washington relate that various war agencies are not waiting for the shooting to stop, but are busy now projecting plans for continuing on after the war. They are digging in for the peace—and the only time to flush them out is before they are too secure in their public pill boxes and political foxholes. James F. Byrnes recognized this when in resigning as war mobilizer he recommended that congress immediately authorize the president to "abilosh, curtail and consolidate federal war agencies no longer needed."

Next to winning the war itself, the thing American people want most is a dismantling of the federal war establishment at the earliest possible moment, and the restoration to individuals of rights temporarily surrendered for the war period.

It is hoped that congress will act promptly and favorably on the Byrnes proposal. If it does not, that will be the indisputable tip-off that many of the "emergency" agencies, and the authority they exeercise over the lives of citizens will remain with us indefinitely—even after we think we have won the war and finished with its extensive controls.—Contributed.

SAN FRANCISCO LED THE WAY

The "charter of industrial relations" recently proclaimed in the east by Eric Johnson of the United States chamber of commerce, William Green of the AFL and Phil Murray of the CIO was not a new idea in San Francisco.

For the past seven years labor and management in this city have been working under an "unwritten charter" that, in effect, has recognized all the principles incorporated in the agreement signed by the three leaders mentioned above.

The happy understanding that has maintained industrial peace here was initiated by Roger Lapham, now mayor, but at that time an industrial employer. On May 20, 1938, he made a speech on "a proposal for a federation of employers" in which he said, "I believe the principle of collective bargaining has come to stay. I would like to see the employers of San Francisco develop some kind of an employers' federation where different groups of industry or business may be represented and have a voice in the determination of general labor policies affecting themselves as well as the company—not for the purpose of breaking any union, but with the idea of honestly trying to establish better relations between employer and employe, and with all the patience we possess and all the intelligent and logical thinking we can produce."

Out of that suggestoin came the San Francisco Employers Council. What eastern industry-labor leadership now is talking about, San Francisco has been actually accimplishing for six years.—San Francisco News.

SAN FRANCISCO REMEMBERS

Just 39 years and one week after San Francisco lay in ruins, on Apri 18, 1906, the resurrected city will play host to the entire world.

They said in 1906 that San Francisco was done for, finished, that the city would never be "the city" again. Viewing wartime metrolopitan San Francisco, it is hard for a later generation to believe.

And for San Franciscans there is a special appropriatness in the selection of their city as the meeting place of the United Nations conference. San Francisco it is true, has never known the devastation of bombing or shelling, as have the home towns of so many of the delegates to the UNCIO. But it has known what it means to be destroyed and to rise again, to be a mere rubble of brick and plaster, and to rebuild into a mightier and more beautiful city than before.

May the history of San Francisco since 1906 be a good omen to the men from ruined cities of Europe and Asia who will come here to help lay the foundations af a lasting peace.

WHAT NOW?

WILL THE COMING PEACE EXPLODE THE ISMS?

By Roy G. Owens, Engineer, Economist

Men believe in trade. Men believe in buying and selling. It is an ancient belief—stiff jointed—and set in its ways. Trade is a habit which though squeezed and bent will not be broken unless the lightning of a better way finally strikes the mind and some new Franklin sends up his kite and brings it down to earth.

Selling and buying implies at least two entities—two persons—two nations—each alternating in the role of seller and buyer. The current of trade—must always be an alternating current regardless of the voltage or the wattage or the cycles per unit of time.

To give action to a single impulse of trade a buyer prepared to buy must supply what electricians call the positive line of the circuit and a seller with something to sell, the negative.

It is the buyer that delivers the punch to trade—not the seller. There is action when the buyer is there with what it takes and the seller is there with something to sell but the line goes dead and is of no effect if the seller is there and the buyer is not. Neither the production of things nor the desire to sell can create action in the market place; nor can production or the will to sell maintain trade. It takes buyers with buying power. Without buyers there can be no such things as trade.

Men believe in trade, but are people aware that buyers are the first essential and that production must play second fiddle? So long as every man is alternately buyer and seller—trade and the practice of trade and the belief in trade has much in its favor. It has worked faily well. Society has lived for centuries by the process. It can do so no longer without some considerable revision and overhaulinf.

Something has happened. No longer does the market place afford some sort of trade for every item offered. First (except in war)—labor is a drug on the warket. There are too many work sellers seeking to sell their services and not enough buyers wanting workers. Labor is the major "distress" item flooding the market. And there is no peaceful way to plow under every third row of men and women. Millions in California—in the United States—all over the world have stood on the auction block in recent years with their labors for sale. Buyers were not in the market; these laborers could not sell. The theory of trade—suffered depression—collapsed—for millions of people, and in many nations.

The market for labor and for the products of labor revived everywhere with the call to arms. The labor and service that men have for sale is, in war time, being bought. The current of trade flows to the tempo of war and those who could not sell before can now both sell and buy.

But these people—plus millions more—will witness another and greater collapse of the trade theory, because war is not a perpetual buyer. Buying—post war—may or may not be very great, but the post war buyer will be able to buy all the "things" wanted without anywhere near buying the "labors" of the millions who would jump at any chance to produce still greater quantities of goods. The market will be surfeited with machine made product and fooled also with men and their services for sale.

In short, the theory—the practice—and the belief—in trade and exchange will fail and fall. I am not here recommending a cure. But I am convinced — that neither Communism, Fascism, Socialized Capitalism nor any derivatives from these isms can effect a cure of the trouble that is looming up just over the hill.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Bring the children. Preaching at 11 a. m. Vocal solo, L. M. Geist, Sermon, pastor. The public is cordially invited. Youth Fellowship Group at 6 p. m. Preaching service at 7:30 p. m. instead of 7 p. m. Notice the change of the hour. Ten minutes of song service. Come and bring our friends.

Week events: The Sunshine Circle will meet in the church parlor Wednesday at 2 p. m. Bible study and prayer hour Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Modern Albania corresponds to the Roman provinces of Illyria and Epirus, originally independent kingdoms. Present day Albanians are descendents of the Romans, with a strong Slavis and some Turkish intermixture.

It's better, states the Department of Motor Vehicles, to be late for work than early for heaven.

Punishment of tires in these rubberless days should be confined to "switching" them occasionally.

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24-HOUR AMBULANCE SERVICE

ANGLERS TO BUY LICENSES TO NUMBER 440,000

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—On the basis of trends of the past few years, some 440,000 persons will purchase angling licenses in California in 1945. Around 250,000 of these will fish for trout, and they will be joined by members of the armed forces and a host of boys and girls under 18, of whom a license is not required. Where will these followers of Isaak Walton go and what will they catch? Catches of individual anglers will vary wit htheir skill and equipment and "fisherman's luck". Especially early in the season, the catches will depend upon climatic conditions—high or low water, muddy water or clear water, warm weather or cold weather. However, the first few weeks of the season may be expedted to produce the following box score.

Except for the areas noted below and certain other waters closed by order of the director of the Department of Natural Resources, the trout season will open one hour before sunrise on Tuesday, May 1. A host of anglers will head for the coastal streams in Del Norte County and from Sonoma County south, where many number limits will be taken, mostly on salmon eggs and worms. The great majority of the fish caught will be small, being the young of sea run steelhead. In the upper portions of some of the coastal streams some non-migratory rainbows will be taken.

In the heavily fished reservoirs near the San Francisco bay metropolitan area, like Stevens Creek reservoir in Santa Clara County, most of the fish caught will be planted rainbows and will be of larger average size than the steelhead in the coastal streams. San Francisco's own Lake Merced is still a question mark. Last autumn 43,670 rainbow fingerlings averaging three inches in length were stocked there by the California Division of Fish and Game, but only when the season opens will it be known how these fish have fared.

Other northern and central California anglers will head for a favorite early season haunt, the Pit River. Some large rainbows will be taken from Pit Power House No. 1, just below Fall River Mills, to Lake Britton and also in the vicinity of Big Bend. Still others will fish in Lake Almanor, where rainbows will predominate.

Southern California anglers will catch many of the aged rainbows which have been distributed to nearly every suitable stream throughout the winter and spring by the Bureau of Fish Conservation of the Division of Fish and Game.

On the east slope of the Sierras, a number of anglers will exercise their piscatorial prowess on the Truckee River, Boca reservoir, Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake. In the Truckee they will catch some large rainbows and brown trout, along with a number of tasty Rocky Mountain whitefish. Rainbows will predominate in the catches from Boca reservoir and Lake Tahoe. Some mackinaws will be taken from both Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake. Until later in the season, bait will be the order of the day in all of these waters. Some large rainbows and browns will also be taken out of famed Hot Creek and the upper Owens River in Mono County.

In the streams and lakes tributary to the Pacific in San Mateo County, trout season will open on Sunday, May 27. Although most of the fish will be young steelhead, some rainbows will be taken in the upper portions. The principal fishing streams of the country are Alpine, Butano, El Corte de Madera, Gazos, La Honda, Pescadero, Purisima and San Gregorio creeks.

For streams and lakes tributary to the Pacific in Humboldt County, the magic day will come on May 29 (with the exception of Big and Stone lagoons and Lake Pillsbury and its tributaries, which wwill open on May 1). The waters which open on this date lie principally in the drainages of the following coastal stream proceeding from osuth to north: Mattole River, Bear River, Eel River, Elk Creek, Mad River, Little River, Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. Those portions of Mad River which are situated in Trinity County and those portions of the Eel River which lie in Trinity, Glenn, Mendocino, and Lake Counties (except Lake Pillsbury and its tributaries.) are included in the May 29 opening. Nearly all of the trout which will be caught in these waters will be young steelhead and rainbows, although a few cutthroat trout may be hooked in the Bear River and coastal stream to the north.

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FARM NEWS

CALLING ALL PORK CHOPS—There will be more pork chops, bacons and hams on civilian menus next spring if American farmers meet WFA new fall pig goal of 37 million head, L. E. Sleeman, chairman of the Nevada County AA committee explained the goal had been increased to 18 per cent to supplement beef supplies.

To encourage more pig production support prices have been raised from $12.50 to $13 a hundred pounds, Chicago. The new price went into effect April 11 and will continue to September 1, 1946. God and choize hogs up to 270 pounds will be supported at the higher rate. USDA forecasts there will be plenty of corn to fatten the prospective pig stocks.

APRIL DAIRY RATES BOOSTED WRA has announced that dairy production payments for April will be increased to the January February March rates. There is no indication of a change in rates for May and June. Payment rates per hundredweight of whole milk now stand at 80 cents for southern California and 70 cents for northern California for the first four months. Whole milk rates for May and June are 45 cents for southern California and 35 cents for northern California. Butterfat payments are made in both areas at 10 cents per pound over the six months period.

CARGO PLANES FOR FOOD TRANSPORT—California perishables, food shipped air freight in surplus war cargo planes could be retailed in eastern markets 24 hours after harvest, according to a joint report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Transportation Research. The present rail freight movement requires ten days or more. Fresh fully ripened produce of excellent quality could be supplied and many markets could be opened which are not accessible now because of lmited transportation facilities.

Armed forces may retain some war cargo planes but others will be absorbed by domestic and foreign commercial aviation. Reconversion costs for passenger use would be prohibitive. But ships which have been in active military service several years are still good for air freight use for five years and surplus parts will be available for some time. Demobilized army and navy personnel may be available to operate the planes.

Contract carrier operation should be based on interchange of agricultural and manufactured products. It may be possible to provide full plane loads from agricultural areas to metropolitan centers but it may not be possible to get full plane loads for return trips. Economically bases should be at least 750 miles apart. Cost of operating planes has been estimated at 10 cents per ton mile for strawberries and tomatoes; 6:55 cents per ton mile for lettuce. However, if shipment of perishables is not year round the entire operation may not be feasible.

Potentiay domestic fruit and vegetable shipments are estimated at five billion ton miles not counting shipments within 750 miles and not counting such vegetables as potatoes and carrots which probably would not be air transported. In addition to regular rail shipments now being made, new business may be originated for shipping semi tropical fruit, concentrated fresh orange juice or spinach.

MORE SPUDS NEEDED FOR STORAGE—Supplies of potatoes may be smaller the year starting July 1 than for any twelve months on record unless farmers boost their present planting intentions for late potatoes suitable for storage.

Farmers plans are reported 8 per cent below the 1945 goal and 4 per cent below the 1944 planted acreage. At average yields, this intended acreage would supply only 100 pounds per person for civilians if all other claims on production were met. This compares with average consumption of 130 pounds in the 1935-39 period. Only six states besides California, of the 16 states that produced most of the 1944 crops of interediate and late potatoes appear to be near their share of the 1945 production goal for this important food crop.

WARNING ON INFLATION—The new director of the Office of Enonomic Stabilization, W. H. Davis, has issued a warning against the possibility of inflation and called for continued cooperation in guarding against it. Davis said in a letter to WFA Marvin Jones: "We are approaching a critical day, the final defeat of Germany; Up to now our national policy of economic stabilization has worked very well, better than any one dared to hope. No one can doubt that VE Day will powerfully affect the swirling currents of $200,000,000,000 war economy. Every understanding person with a fair share of the milk of human kindness will, I believe, be doubly alert in this eleventh hour to guard against the tragic evils of inflation."

PARITY PRICES AT NEW HIGH—Parity prices of farm products reached a new 25 year high on Mar 15, the USDA reports. Prices received by farmers average 114 per cent of parity and have been maintained at nearly twice their pre-World War I. USDA latest report is that most farm products probably will remain at or near ceiling prices through 1945: demand at these prices is likely to exceed the supply of many products.

TREND TO SOCIAL LEGISLATION MAY BE A HANDICAP

By Ralph H. Taylor

Well-intentioned, but extreme social legislation, designed to give the individual greater security in times of adversity, is becoming such a serious problem in California that it threatens, unless the trend is halted, to become a serious handicap, instead of a blessing, in the difficult years of post war adjustment.

This dangerous trend is evidenced by the constantly increasing demand of labor unions and other employee organizations for added benefits under workmen's compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, disability insurance (which is now proposed as an addition to the unemployment insurance program), old age insurance, compulsory health insurance and the many other stepped up benefit proposals.

One effect of such extreme demands, which the sponsors of this legislation need to consider, is to put every employer on notice that if the trend continues he will have to hesitate about hiring older people, or persons who have any record of serious illness or accidents. For such legislation, if it is carried beyond reasonable bounds, opten penalizes the employer whose ratio of accidents, or sickness, or unemployment, is high—and makes it preferable to give employment only to the young and able bodied, even though older workers of skill and experience are unfairly discriminated against as a consequence.

This is not an exaggeration. To a limited extent it has already become a reality. For many years, unions and other employee groups have been demanding more and more in enlarged benefits (and increased employer contributions) under the Workmen's Compensation Act. As this act has become increasingly liberal in its benefits, and increasingly costly, most employers have been increasingly hesitant about employing older workmen, or persons who have had previous injuries, because of the fear that use of such employees would increase their accident rate—and thereby add to their costs of doing business.

The record of the individual employer, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as his particular group of employers, affects the cost to the individual employer. As a result, many persons, just because of unfortunate accidents for which they were in no way responsible, are unable to get jobs in the fields in whic hthey are qualified—and sometimes are unable to get work at all. And the heavier the burdens on the employer become, the more this is true.

With thousands of war wounded coming back to California, who certainly don't deserve to be discriminated against in finding employment, the problem will be general and exceedingly serious, unless pressure groups recognize the new economic and social problem which they are creating—and keep their demands for "benefits" within reason.

The best evidence that the veteran problem is already here—and not just something to be considered in the future—is the following quotation from a recent editorial in the San Jose Mercury Merald, regarding the rejection of a partially disabled service man for a city job:

"The unfortunate feature of some happenings is that reports of them become distorted and misinterpreted because all of the facts are not known, and motives are imputed to this or that person without real basis.

"One such incident was the rejection recently of a partially disabled veteran who had passed the civil service examination for a city job in all respects except the physical. This newspaper does not believe that there was any intent on the part of anyone in the city administration to discriminate against a veteran, or that disabled veterans will be looked upon with anything but favor for city or other appointments.

"An unpleasant feature of this incident, and one which caused considerable rancor, was that coupled with the verbal reports was the assertion that one of the reasons for rejection of the veteran was that employment of partially disabled veterans would endanger the city persion system.

"If there is any thought on the part of anyone of rejecting disabled veterans for civil service positions because their employment might jeopardize the pension system, then the thinking had better turn to methods of revamping the pension system."

The position of the San Jose Mercury Herald is very well taken. When our pension systems, our workmen's compensation system, or any of our other social benefit systems are carried to such a point that they penalize the injured or sick they are supposed to assist, it is time to call a halt.

This writer happens to be an employee—and to that extent has an employee viewpoint. But employee-benefit ligeslation which riscriminates against all but a selected group of employees, or which places impossible burdens on employers, will defeat its own purpose.

There is still merit in the old Greek motto: "Nothing in excess."

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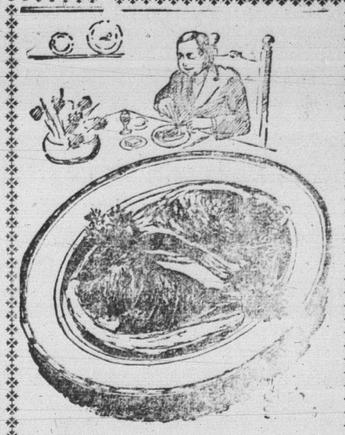

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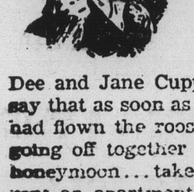

From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

The Cuppers Have a Dream Come True

Dee and Jane Cuppers used to say that as soon as the children had flown the roost, they were going off together on a second honeymoon... take a trip... or rent an apartment in the city.

So after little Sue got married, I stopped in to say goodbye. Dee was sitting in his favorite chair before the fire, sipping a mellow glass of beer. And Jane was busy with her knitting, just as always. They looked about as restless as the tabby cat on the hearth.

"Jane and I figured," Dee explained, "that you couldn't beat being at home alone together, with our own things—talking and reading—enjoying my glass of beer, and Jane her buttermilk—living and letting live. I guess you can't beat home!"

From where I sit, Dee's had a better dream come true—the dream of peace and tolerance and understanding that we all are fighting for, and praying for, today.

Joe Marsh

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IN GLOBAL WAR

Robert Tamblyn—

The furlough Lieut. Robert Tamblyn has spent at home with Mrs. Tamblyn and members of his family ends today and he will leave for Lincoln, Nebraska, where he will report for assignment to duty.

J. V. Downs—

J. V. Downs, CEM, CBs, brother of Mrs. Earl Holbrook, has just arrived in a Pacific coast port after spending two years in the South Pacific. He enlisted in the CBs and is now chief electricians mate. He was ill in a hospital in the islands and it is hoped the return to the United States will bring back his usual good health. Downs has been in New Guinea, the Admilalties, New Caledonia. He was in the employ of the P G and E before enlisting and will return to his home in Sacramento shortly for a visit with his wife.

Elwood Farnsworth—

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Farnsworth of Boulder Street received a letter Tuesday from their son, Elwood Farnsworth, chief pharmacist made first class. This is the first letter from him in five months. He stated he had been kept busy getting out medicine for the wounded men. He is in the South Pacific and was for a time on the Philippines but stated he had just been put on board ship. He sent home a box full of souvenirs, Jap flags, mats, money and one map there was a map of Luzon. Farnsworth has been in the U. S. Navy six years and his enlistment is about up. He spent half of this time overseas and came back to the United States and was sent out again after a few months on the mainland.

Mrs. Robinson to Head Business and Professional

Mrs. Jesse Robinson, newly elected president of the Nevada City Business and Professional Women's Club will be installed in office Wednesday, succeeding Mrs. Ruth Berggren whose term expires.

Miss Mary Davies has been chosen vice president, Mrs. Helen Berger, secretary, and Mrs. Hilda Risley, treasurer.

The dinner and ceremony will take place in Trinity Parish hall. Committee in charge of the installation is Mrs. Isabel Hefelfinger, Mrs. Ruth Veale and Mrs. Betty Trathen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Christian Science Society of Nevada City holds services every Sunday in their church 114 Boulder St., at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at eight o'clock. Our reading room at 310 Broad St. is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, holidays excepted, from two to four p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

"Doctrine of Atonement" is the Christian Science Lesson-Sermon subject for Sunday, April 22, with the Golden Text from II Corinthians: "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature, old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new" (5:17).

"For he is our peace who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us." (Ephesians 2:15) is included in the sermon. Correlative to this verse is the citation from the Christian Science text book "Science and Health with key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which reads "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of love, the divine principle, of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of spirit.—the law of divine love," (p. 19).

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Holbrook who purchased the Hing home on Spring Street near their place of business, are now comfortably settled.

Jack Curry who is employed at the Grey Eagle copper mine at Happy Camp, is enjoying a visit at home with family members.

Lt. Com. Ted Sinnock and wife of Colfax visited her sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bolton Sunday.

Walter Johnson employed in the bay district ship yards, spent a few days in Nevada City the past week visiting among his many friends.

Donald Browning, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arno Browning, suffered a severe attack of appendicitis and is now staying with his grandmother, Mrs. Annie Browning on Boulder Street until he is able to be about.

Funeral Saturday for Mrs. Mary Hall

Funeral services will be held in Grass Valley in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for Mrs. Mary Hall who died Tuesday in Redwood City. The obsequies will take place Saturday at 2 p. m. with Rev. Patrick O'Reilly officiating. Interment will be in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. Hall was a native of Grass Valley, aged 69 years, and for many years lived at the family home on the Grass Valley-Auburn Highway south of this city. Only in recent years had she gone to Redwood City to make her home following the death of her husband, Robert Hall.

Surviving are her daughter, Miss Lucretia Hall, of Redwood City, sisters, Mrs. Kate Wasley of Town Talk, Nevada County, Mrs. Lizzie Rettig and Mrs. Rita Morgensen, both of Oakland, brothers, George Green of Santa Clara, and Robert Green of Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Hall was a Daughter of the United Veterans of the Civil War, Camp 76, of the Women's Relief Corps, of Ceanotha Council No. 9, Degree of Pocahontas and of the Companions of the Foresters, Grass Valley.

Lost Fawns Not To Be Rescued

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—Deer beware. Fawnnappers are at work again. True, in most instances they are well meaning people trying to "save" your "lost" baby, but regardless of their intentions, the results are still disastrous. This warning is issued to all deer with fawns because wardens of the state division of fish and game report that already people are picking up what they think to be "lost" or motherless young.

A baby deer standing alone in the woods does not mean that it has been deserted. The mother is close by, and has not abandoned her fawn. However, if there is reason to believe the fawn is stranded, get in touch with the nearest game warden and he will see that it is cared for. Do not molest the young animal.

Fish and game officials announce that any person possessing a fawn illegally, that is, without proper permit, is subject to arrest. They also urge that so-called stray fawns be left unharmed in their natural surroundings.

BAY AREA GIVEN NEW LABOR RATING

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—Having cleaned up a large backlog of war production work, San Francisco and the bay area have been changed from a No. 1 critical labor market area to a No. 2 designation.

San Kagel, director of the war man power commission, in making this announcement this week, pointed out this means that the army, navy, Maritime Commission and other agencies may now place new work orders in this area, hitherto forbidden, "provided that we have the facilities to perform the work and prpduce the items which these agencies need."

The new classification applies to Marin, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo and San Francisco counties.

Meaning of California Town Names

Davis: For Jerome C. Davis, pioneer owner of the ranch site on which the University of California College of Agriculeure is now located.

Alamo: From the Spanish for poplar or cottonwood.

San Leandro: For St. Leandro, one of the patron saints of Seville, Spain.

Yuba: From the Spanish uba or uva, wild grapes; or possibly from a tribe of Maidu Indians living on the Feather River.

Castroville: For the Castro family, prominent in Spanish days.

Loyalton: So named during the Civil War by loyal Union men among its residents.

Truckee: From the Truckee River, which was named for an Idian guide.

Ecuador forbids entry into the country of all foreign clergymen of any faith.

In 1932 the name of Porto Rico was officially changed to the Spanish form, Puerto Rico.

In 1920 the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police were given jurisdiction over all of Canada, and their name changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Mental Hazard

Driving a golf ball over a pond requires a type of skill altogether different from lifting it across a like-size patch of green grass. I don't know golf but men who play well have made me understand the difference. They call it a mental hazard, and life is full of them. A mental hazard seems to be something that offers a threat but presents no actual hindrance.

Observation makes me believe that the *magnitude* of many world problems, currently discussed in print and on the air, creates a mental hazard. Utter bigness causes people to turn their thoughts away from facts that concern them vitally. Postwar planning is a good illustration. It is something that needs the serious attention of millions of thinking Americans.

Like Seeing Ghosts

I have heard several intelligent people recently talk as if postwar planning might be something outside of their world; a job for some mysterious committee of mental giants or supernatural beings. Actually, only a small part of postwar planning needs to be central planning. It is a job for us all and the sooner we start it the more promptly prosperity will follow peace.

People who imagine they see ghosts are harmed as much by them as if they really existed. People who get alarmed at a big undertaking and run away from their part of it, are in much the same class. Planning is for everybody with a job, every firm with a business, every family with a farm. Things are going to be different soon, and we will need to be ready.

Millions Unemployed

Spectres of unemployment shaped in the smoke of war are scary enough to frighten even the wizard statisticians who know how to tame wild figures. That street corner estimate: "20 million without jobs," is probably 25% high. America has 40 million people working now at jobs they can keep after the war. After the war, however, 55 million will have to work if the nation prospers.

The difference is 15 million. This many will come from our armed forces and from war baby industries; too many to be idle. Fewer job hunters than that made 1932 a very bad year. But (not counting the jobs that will die with the war) our industries are using 40 million people now and should use 55 million in peacetime. It does not divide exactly even, but call it a gain of one man in four.

Intelligent Guessing

Men who won the war, men from uniform and men from munition plants, are returning to peacetime pursuits and we must have work for them. Anybody can plan on a one-man scale. The first step is for each of us in his own shop or office to figure out about three things that might happen to his business when peace comes. Then line up these "could be" postwar changes in 1-2-3 order, the most likely one first.

Step No. 2: Plan what's best to do in each of the three cases. Try to make plans justify four workers where three work now. Nobody can plan for you. Nobody knows your business like you do. When war ends, every man should have quick access to his own deliberate thinking, and be ready to welcome peace. It is an idea for small business, but small firms normally employ 85% of America's workers.

Brazil grows three quarters of the world's coffee supply, and ranks second only to the United States in production or oranges.

Most Chinese who are not Christians or Mohammedans profess and practice three religion at the same time—Confucianism, Bubbhism and Taoism.

The natives of Abyssinia (Ethopia) have been Christians since the fourth century, being adherents of the Coptic Church under the jurisdiction of the Coptic Patriarch in Alexandria, Egypt.

The interior of San Franisco granite city hall is finished in California marble, Indiana sandstone and eastern oak.

The name Egypt means "the black country," referring to the black alluvial soil of the Nile Valley.

The city of Santo Domingo (now Cuidad Trujillo,) founded by Barthqlomew, brother of Christopher Columbus in 1496, was long the center of Spanish power in America.

Ecuador is the world's chief source of supply of lightweight balsa wood, used in airplane construction.

In Bolivia all illiterates below the age of 21 are required to attend school until they have learned to read and write.

DEDHAM, MASS. HAD FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Many a New England town lays claim to being the seat of the first public school in what is now the United States of America, but after careful investigation the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1898 dedided that the claim of Dedham, Mass., to this honor was the most authentic. Three hundred years ago, 1644 old style and 1645 present calendar reckoning the first public school opened its doors. The story of its history is given in an article in the Christian Science Monitor by Millicent Taylor, Education Editor of that newspaper.

It seems that the men of Dedham in 1642, met together to set aside land for the first tax supported, free school in America, and perhaps in the world, and they met of their own free will, because there was no law regarding such a school. The Massachusetts General Court later the same year did pass the first education law, ordering each settlement to "train all children in learning and labor," and stated that the selectmen should enforce this order. But back in January, 1642, the town fathers who gathered together simply were casting about for some democratic plan for education. There were schools in the colonies of course, mostly Latin schools for the boys and a few small schools for the tots, but tuition was charged. The nearest thing to a free school was one such as that at Dorchester, Mass. which admited pupils free but which was not supported by general taxes, but instead by a specific income—the renting of Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor.

As time went on, in Dedham there was another town meeting in January, 1644, and specific plans were made. General taxation would support the school, the 42 town fathers decided, and there is a record of the vote preserved:

The sd Inhabitants takeing into Consideration the great necesities of providing some means for the Education of the youth in or sd Towne did with an unanimous consent declare by voate their willingness to promote that worke promising to put too their hands to provide maintenance for a Free Schoole in our said Towne—And further did resolve and consent testefying it by voate to rayse the some of Twenty pounds p. annum towards the maintaining of a Schoole mr to keep a free Schoole in our said Towne.

The dedication exercises were held March 28, 1645 and the program in handwriting is preserved. For a time the school, it seems, was held in the town meetinghouse, although no record so states, but in 1648 a "schoolhouse and watchhouse" was voted and this log building was to stand near the meetinghouse and to have a fireplace; the watchtower feature was incorporated because of Indians, wolves, and wildcats. The building was erected in 1649, and a tablet put up by the state now marks the site. All during 1945 Dedham is celebrating the 300th anniversary and on March 28th, a special commemoration ceremony was held.

The first public school teacher was Ralph Wheelock of England, a graduate of Clare College, Cambridge, ancestor of two presidents of our Dartmouth College. He was paid partly in corn, which was legal tender. The school was in session the year around for an 8 hour day during the summer, for a 6 hour day during fall and sprnig, and for a 4 hour day during the bitter cold months, November to February. The school began at 6 or 7 a. m. and there was a 2 hour lunch period.

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